

Communications.

LANCASTERIAN EDUCATION.

The remarks of Mr. Dickinson on the principles, progress, & effects of this system of teaching, concluded from our last.

PUNISHMENTS.

The forfeiture of merit tickets and confinement after school hours, are the principal punishments used. Immediately after the good scholars are called up and rewarded, the report of the bad ones (many) from the monitor general is called over.

The talkers, players and idlers, are sentenced to half an hour's confinement for each time that they are reported guilty of either of the above offences. Scholars who come late to school, that is, a quarter of an hour after it is opened, are confined half an hour also, unless they have been detained by their parents; a boy is appointed to write down the names of those who come in after that time; this list is called the *report of late scholars*. In all cases however the parties may be excused from confinement, if they are in possession of merit tickets, by forfeiting them at the rate of one ticket for every half hour's detention. Those who are reported truants, are removed, exhorting, and confined by their teacher as their case may require; their names are written down and called over at the close of every school time for a month. This is called the *Truants list*. It is considered a great disgrace by the pupils to have their names on this list.

In the division of pupils who have been once reported, each is required to pay a ticket; those twice reported two tickets, &c.

As it sometimes happens that a scholar is reported by the monitor-general of order, and by the monitors-general of reading and arithmetic, during the same school-time it is found most convenient to call up those reported by each monitor-general, separately, and to dismiss one report before another is called for.

Monitors of Division pay two tickets for each offence reported against them.

Monitors of classes forfeit a pay-ticket for each offence.

General-monitors have a part of their weekly pay suspended by their teacher, for inattention or misconduct.

Truants pay four tickets for each school-time neglected.

Disobedience to monitors, forfeits four tickets.

Disobedience of subordinate monitors to superior monitors six tickets.

Partiality in monitors, or false reports, eight tickets.

Every pupil who considers himself aggrieved by his monitor is at liberty to appeal to the teacher, at the time of its being called up, previous to dismissing the school; both monitor and the accused are allowed to call up witnesses to their own defence, and after examination, sentence is passed by the teacher. If the pupil is in the right, it is dismissed, and the accuser punished as he deserves, but in the case of groundless appeal, the appellant is sentenced to a longer confinement.

Those who are to be confined after school hours, are constantly employed in writing on their slates the words of their class; and if they are idle or disorderly, they are reported again at the next meeting.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CLASSES.

Class No. 1. consists of pupils who are imperfectly or not at all acquainted with the alphabet, and are seated next the teacher's stand; these have a desk with sand, in a space five inches wide, the whole length of the desk, on which they trace the letters, from an example pointed to by the monitor of this class. Writing the letter gives them a perfect knowledge of it. As the monitor pronounces aloud "write A," and points with his pointer to the letter to be traced, and so on through the whole alphabet; all write together, the monitor examines the whole performance, and the pupil who has excelled, has a label, printed "first pupil" placed on his breast by the monitor. The operation is continued and whatever pupil excels in the execution, the badge of merit is removed to him; the pupils go through this exercise a great many times in a day.

To discover the effects of the foregoing exercise on the memory, the class is led out by divisions to half circles traced on the floor and a lesson of the alphabet printed in large type, hung against the wall in the half circle, the monitor stands in the most convenient situation for the pupils to see and read; he points with a pointer to the letter, if the first pupil pronounces right, he retains his place, if not the monitor says, "the next," if he does not, he gives on in succession through the whole number; the monitor never correcting an error, till the whole class have been exercised.

When any of Class No. 1. is perfect in writing the alphabet they are passed after examination by the teacher to the second class.

They here commence writing on slates, words or syllables of two letters, at the dictation of the monitor of this class; such as if, &c. without having the letters pointed to by their monitor; thus proving the knowledge they have acquired in the first class.

This class is as all the other classes in the school, are led out to the half circles to a lesson adapted to the knowledge they are supposed to have acquired; they first read and spell, looking at the lesson; the monitor after some exercise in this way, takes down the lesson, turns it so the pupils cannot see it, and spells them by rote; always attending to the rule as it respects merit, as in the former class. The perfect pupils are reported and progressed to No. 2d.

Class 3rd. write and spell words or syllables of three letters. Class 4th write and spell words or syllables of four letters. Class 5th write and spell monosyllables generally. Class 6th write and spell dissyllables. Class 7th write and spell trissyllables. Class 8th words of four syllables and polysyllables, generally including words similar in sound, but of different import in their significations, &c.

All the classes are grammatically arranged. There are two writing divisions in the classes. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, classes write on slates, the eighth on paper; and it is a very extraordinary fact, that the pressure required in writing on slates, does not in the least, operate against the pupils writing as correctly, and equally well on paper.

The pupils learn to read at the same time they learn to write—and as they are classed for their proficiency in reading and spelling, it frequently occurs, that, on the first introduction, pupils are found who read and spell well enough for the 7th class, but cannot write a letter. The monitor of the class places these near him at the desk, and teaches them to write the alphabet from examples within their view; by this plan pupils have been capable of writing to a very short time.

ARITHMETIC.

Class 1st. As soon as the scholars are advanced to the sixth class in reading and spelling, they are put into the first division of Arithmetic; in this the pupils learn to make and combine figures as introductory to addition. They are taught the addition table by repeatedly writing it on their slates, at the dictation of their monitor, and repeating it in their circles. The monitor proceeds to make them read this by pointing at the lesson.

First pupil . . . 1 and 1 are 2
Second do . . . 1 and 2 are 3
Third do . . . 1 and 3 are 4
And so on through the whole table; he then points to a combination.

First pupil . . . 3 and 5 are 8
Second do . . . 5 and 7 are 12
Third do . . . 7 and 9 are 16
Respecting 2's, and answering the answers of combinations till they are perfect; he afterwards says loud enough to be heard by the whole division—Monitor 1 and 1; first pupil answers, are 2
1 and 2 second do. do. are 3
3 and 5 third do. do. are 8

And all the numbers as before, changing the question to the pupil. The badges and tickets of merit are strictly attended to, to excite emulation.

Note.—The reader will remark, that, in the first operation the pupil reads the lesson, in the second writes it, and in the last his knowledge is put to the proof.

Addition, as all the other rules in arithmetic, are taught first by dictation; the monitor of every class is furnished with an example and key suited to the progress his division has made; he first dictates the sum line by line, then explains the mode of working by reading a key he holds in his hand; the pupils write the whole on their slates; when the performance is finished, the monitor says, show slates; the whole division turn them to the view of the monitor, he examines whether it corresponds with the example, and corrects the errors.

In the first operation the pupils are told what they have to accomplish, but to discover the impression made on their memory by this mode, they are taken out to the semi-circles round the wall of the room. An example and key are hung on the wall; the pupils have their slates and pencils; the first pupil dictates the first line, which they all write, the next pupil the second line, the third the third line, which they all write, till the whole is completed; their monitor now takes down the key and the pupils work the sum without assistance. All errors are corrected by the monitor. He that performs correctly takes precedence and the badge of merit in due order.

The whole of the Arithmetical rules are taught in the same way.

It must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that oral teaching is most likely to engage the attention and fix instruction on the memory. The best scholars find their memories more forcibly impressed by a practical lecture than by reading an elaborate treatise; and when the substance of a lecture is committed to writing by the learner, the impression becomes indelible.

It is presumed the preceding outlines will furnish a pretty correct idea of the method laid down by Mr. Lancaster, but there are essential minutiae which the limits of this sketch is not designed to embrace, and if the reader wishes to be acquainted with them, the books published by Mr. Lancaster will give him all the detail for the formation and conduct of a school. Those who wish to become qualified to teach on the system will find it indispensably necessary to enter a school of the kind and apply the theory to practice, under the guidance of a skilful teacher.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES.

1. Class are taught Simple Addition.
2 do . . . Subtraction.
3 do . . . Multiplication.
4 do . . . Division.
5 do . . . Compound rules.
6th 7th and 8th classes . . . Compound rules.
10th or higher classes Practice, Rule of Three and as much of the higher branches as their stay in school will admit.

Mode of Examining Pupils in Arithmetic.

The Monitor-General takes down on a slate, the names of the pupils that he observes, in the discharge of his official duty, to distinguish themselves while ciphering in divisions. He also enquires of the monitor of each division, if he has any pupils qualified for examination, and if any be taken down, the names of those reported. When the business of the school closes, the Monitor-General communicates to the teacher the names of those reported. Next day, in the course of the time appointed to ciphering, these pupils are called up and examined by the teacher. All the pupils reported from the first class, are called up at the same time, and questioned on their knowledge of the addition table. Those who show a sufficient knowledge of it, receives an *examination ticket*, and pass immediately to the second class.

The pupils from the second class are next called up, and have an example in simple addition dictated to them by their teacher, standing in a situation that they cannot copy from each other. The pupils who work this example readily and correctly, receive an *examination ticket*, and are promoted to the third class.

The pupils from the other classes, are examined in a similar way.

PROGRESSION OF THIS SYSTEM.

England, Scotland, and Ireland (in face of opposition from the ecclesiastical establishments of two of those countries) have several hundred schools on this system; and hundreds of thousands of youth educating in them. To give a bare outline of its progress in these countries would fill a volume.

In 1815 France incorporated this system with her national establishments; funds were appropriated for its extension through her departments, and in the short space of twelve months from its introduction; seventy-eight schools were opened by authority of government; twenty-seven departments and forty corporations had received or requested teachers; a number of individuals had founded schools of three, four and five hundred pupils each; Germany, Switzerland, and the extended empire of Russia had received it; and to the shores of the Ganges, the coast of Africa, to the West Indies, and Oranistan Isles, teachers had been sent and schools opened. Hottentots, and native Africans have been taught the system; schools have been formed on the borders of California; and many parts of the United States have large schools. Pennsylvania has incorporated it among her literary institutions; the large towns and cities throughout all our country have received it. The city and neighborhood about Philadelphia have upwards of thirty establishments. The cities of New-York, Albany, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Richmond, the Borough of New-Orleans, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Wheeling, and many others have large schools. To them I may add the institution I have the honour of superintending, and this system, by its simplicity and facility in teaching, promises to extend over the whole earth.

These are not the assertions of an enthusiast, calculating from data that are doubtful, but plain fact statements of practical men; documents are in my possession to prove every assertion, and may be seen by any desirous of examining them.

ITS EFFECTS.

Virtue, order, sobriety, and the love of justice and of knowledge, are inculcated by this system. The order of the school, the organization of the classes, the obedience inculcated, the influence imperceptibly operating on the mind, to induce order and regularity, give to this mode of teaching an advantage over all others.

Religious principles are inculcated from short and easy portions of scripture, without any reference to doctrines or sectarianism; morality, the love of order, affection to parents and connexions, are the result of lessons calculated to produce them.

The following evidence of the effects of this system will appear entitled to little credit, by those who are unacquainted with its operations; to those who have examined and seen for themselves, its credit will be raised.

M. M. Jomard, Secretary (appointed by the government of France) reported on the 23d, August, 1816, as follows:

"The first established school present results, which astonish those unacquainted with the Lancasterian mode of education. The former teachers on the old system, do not cease to admire the order and attention which reigns in the classes, and are surprised at the rapidity of their progress; prejudices are so effectually dissipated, that personal interest has yielded to evidence; pupils of six years of age passed in eight months from the first to the

eight class, and others from the first to the seventh in seven months; others from the first to the sixth class in six months, in reading, writing and arithmetic, many had completed their education sufficiently to go out apprentices, who had entered not knowing a letter; and some who began on the 7th July, in thirteen months reached the highest class."

"The happy influence (he continues) of this system, is apparent in the pupils in their manner of conversing, their strength of memory, discipline, and decency of behaviour, in and out of school."

In the Borough school in England, Africans have in eighteen months been able to write nearly as well as any person and passed through all the arithmetical classes. These are probably now in Africa teaching their native brethren.

Ignorance is the palladium on which despotism is built. The principles of liberty cannot be put into practical effect, nor maintained in a country where the people are uneducated.

We have seen in our day the faint prospect of liberty to Europe, closed in despotism of the worst kind; and a nation, who could boast of having some of the most enlightened men in the world, degraded lower than her enemies could expect, through the ignorance of the great mass of her population.

Had the people of that country been educated as I hope they will be by the Lancasterian method, they had never suffered military or ecclesiastical despotism to rob them up in darkness, the dawn which promised to glorify a day.

Boronde Gerardo, who is one of the general directors of the system in France, says, it is only by knowledge communicated generally by this method of education, that the true principles of liberty can be understood, established and maintained.

The Republic of Sparta, amidst the dark ages of idolatry, preserved her liberty longer than any other state, through the establishment of schools.

The virtue of her citizens, and their efforts to preserve their principles, are named at this remote period, as examples for nations and individuals.

William H. Crawford Esq. (late Secretary of the Treasury) in a letter to his friend on the subject of education, after speaking of the obstacles this system would meet with in some countries, says, "It is in the United States alone that every useful and rational improvement, every rational effort, to develop the human faculties can expect to meet with no obstructions from the government or people."

Here the highest degree of intellectual improvement of which human nature is susceptible, furnishes the surest guarantee of the perpetual duration of our political institutions."

In closing these brief remarks, I cannot help observing how consonant are the feelings of every person, acquainted with the system, or who at all examines it, in the adopting of schools on the plan

* There are pupils in large schools of different capacities, it cannot be expected that every one will make the same progress.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"O form, O place

"How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit
"Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
"To thy false seeming" Shakepeare.

It is a most extraordinary thing to see how men who boast of their superior talents intelligence and independence, will, on the sudden accommodate their opinions to those in high places, and sacrifice their consistency, whenever a change is calculated to promote their political purposes.

When the late appellate tribunal of Kentucky, decided that the Legislature had no right to modify the remedial system, so as to temper its severity with regard to debtors, the aristocratic party all united in approving the decision, although they could not concur in the argument by which the conclusion was obtained. It stripped the unwieldy representatives of the people of a power which they had exercised from the beginning of the government, and was therefore hailed as a triumph by those who consider every encroachment on the rights of the people as an acquisition in their favor.

The power, according to them, to make remedial laws, involved the power over the obligation of contracts and the exercise of such power by State Legislatures was a violation of the Constitution of the United States—But now that the Supreme Court of the United States, in their recent decision on the Kentucky statutes have avowed the doctrine that the courts and not the states have the right to make the remedial laws which are to govern the tribunals, the exercise of the vast dominion over contracts which influences the whole fortunes of a country, is no longer unconstitutional.

This authority was too great, it seems, to be confided to the representatives of the people, but now that the court has assumed it, it dwindles to nothing and under their management is a very wholesome, necessary attribute entirely compatible with the constitution of the United States. Is it not amazing to find men of distinction advocating the monstrous and high handed measure of the Courts of the United States who have heretofore been the strenuous supporters of the opinions of the late appellate court? The consistency of their conduct must strike the sense of the duller understanding; but however inconsistent the course may seem to principle, it is in perfect conformity with the policy of their party. The great object with the aristocrats is to diminish the influence of the mass of the people by diminishing the power of the state legislatures. The decision of the late appellate court advanced this purpose, inasmuch as it denied to them the authority of passing remedial laws; but the opinion of the supreme court in denying the power of the state Legislature to provide the rules which are to govern that court and in assuming that authority to itself, carries still further the views of this party.

At one stroke they curtail the rights of the people and increase the power of the Oligarchy that fill the judicial tribunals. We are not therefore to be surprised that aristocrats of this state have abandoned the opinion of the old Court of Appeals, which only went half way and have taken up the decision of the Supreme Court which goes the whole way. We now see however that those men who have hitherto pretended that the Constitution was the only rule by which they were guided, make it every thing or nothing as suits their policy.

While the opinion of the old court of Appeals was supported by this party, the Constitution of the United States, according to them, forbade every power on earth to affect contracts by remedial laws; but now that the Supreme Court of the Union has taken from the States the power to interfere and have assumed it themselves, it is considered as perfectly in accordance with the Constitution. A word as to the grounds on which the Supreme Court have founded their extraordinary pretensions. The act of Congress expressly adopts in the following words the State laws to govern in the courts of the United States "The laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require, or provide, shall be regarded as the rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States where they apply." The same act adopts the civil law in chancery causes. Now it is not pretended by the Supreme Court that a different rule has ever been provided by Congress subsequent to this act; but because the same act contains a clause which subjects "the forms and modes of proceedings in suits to such alterations and additions as the courts of the United States respectively, shall in their discretion deem expedient;" they have assumed the power to alter and add to the law itself.

The court admits that the laws of the several states were expressly adopted by this statute as the

law of the general government within their limits, and assign as a motive for this concession on the part of Congress, that it was considered as an indispensable exertion of authority on the part of that body, to put down by a general system, the distinct local systems and the laws to which the people had become accustomed and attached. Is it not most extraordinary, then, that Congress should have confided to the Judiciary, a power which they, the representatives of the people, informed of the habits and inclinations of their constituents, considered too delicate a trust to exercise? Is it not amazing, if that enlightened body had intended to delegate this high and transcendent trust to the Supreme Court, that it should have done it under the vague and indefinite phraseology, under which it is now assumed? Would any man imagine that Congress ever intended to confer its whole power over the remedial system, from the commencement of a suit in the consummation by execution, to the Judiciary, when it most gives the court authority over "the modes and forms" of proceedings?

No man would make the supposition, that when the Judiciary with power over the tribunals is clothed by the Legislature with power over the formalities and ceremonies of the law, that the substance of the law, "the life of the law" as it is emphatically called by one of the bench was committed to their arbitrary discretion. And yet, all this is claimed by the court through a course of double constructions, struggling at every step with the settled doctrines of the country, which have struck down in the argument and absurdities set up in their place.

In the first place the court contend that Congress can delegate all the legislative power it possesses over the remedial system. To obtain this position, they destroy the two all-important and well established principles. 1st. That the Judiciary department is separated from the Legislative, and cannot exercise the law-making power; and next, that the agents of the people to whom the Legislative functions are entrusted, can exercise no part of their power by deputy.

Another violent construction is exemplified in the effort to make modes and forms of proceedings comprehend the positive enactments, and the substantial provisions of the whole remedial system. In this construction also is involved the absurdity, that the power given the court to alter and add to the "forms and modes of proceedings," contained in the same law which adapts the laws of the several states for the most benevolent reason, gives power to the court to annul all the laws of the states at the very moment that they are adopted as the rules which are to govern the courts. Thus a rule is prescribed by special legislation to control the court, and at the same time authority given the tribunal to abrogate itself from the law which is thus prescribed as the rule of its action.

This cursory view of this strange opinion is merely intended to invite public attention, to consider its results. Will the adherents and advocates of Judiciary aggrandizement venture a vindication in the public prints of this stretch of power on the part of the high tribunal, on whose strength they rely to crush the democratic institutions of their country? No! It is indefensible—they would rather hope that it may escape investigation, and that this dangerous doctrine may gradually assume the shape of precedent and become, like the other unconstitutional principles introduced by that court, silently incorporated and engrained on the government, and at last so consolidated and consecrated by time, as to be ineradicable, except by revolution.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LA FAYETTE.

The day will soon arrive when our town is to be honoured by the presence of that Hero, who stood in the first rank of the illustrious band that broke the chain of British tyranny, and freed our country from its galling domination. We participate deeply in the enthusiastic feeling with which our countrymen hail the approaching jubilee.—We dwell with pleasure on the heart felt welcome that greeted his arrival in this land of freedom and bravery.—The peasant left the ploughshare idle in the furrow—the ax of the forester rested in the half hewn oak—the spinning wheel ceased its labour—dear old age left his couch, animated by the remembrance of many a field of strife, and all rushed to meet the warrior who had borne his banner of liberty to conquest, and renew in our desperate struggle for independence. Such was the picture exhibited on our Eastern borders. The sacred anthem of liberty was sung. The companions of his glory once more surrounded him in his peaceful, but triumphant march through the land he had once seen gleaming with the fires of war—desolated by the ruinous soldiery of a ruthless tyrant—its green fields crimsoned by the blood of the patriot—now yielding to greatness with a rapidity that baffles calculation under the glorious influence of independence, flowing from the admirable government built upon the solid foundation of equal rights—by the wisdom of its sages—and exalted by the blood of its martyrs. What must have been the enthusiastic glow, in the bosom of La Fayette when witnessing the mighty change to which his valour had contributed in the hour of darkness, and peril—in that storm when the Eagle was dazzled by its lightning fury—and the bravest heart appalled by its violence!

Leonidas perishing in the strait of Thermopylae, at the head of his heroic, and self-devoted band, rather than yield the pass to the Barbarian and his countless host, has left his name the school-boy's theme—and the freeman's veneration.—The lapse of ages instead of obscuring increases its lustre. The Spartan Legislator by the extirpation of luxury—the lesson of self denial and temperance nerve the arm—and fired the heart of the citizen—retired with the consciousness that he had given them an invulnerable shield—a defence stronger than brass against their surrounding enemies—Their names are enrolled by the halo of immortality.—They have won an imperishable record of their virtue in the temple of fame.—They merit it. But are not the labours and toils of a stranger in the cause of a people—connected with him by no tie of blood—no bond of duty—incited to their defence only by his sacred attachment to the cause of liberty wherever her adorners erected its altar more worthy of the homage of the heart—and the meed of praise—than they who were only defending their household gods—and exalting the character of their native country? Yes! gallant soldier you defended our fire-sides—deeply is the remembrance implanted in our hearts!—We cannot meet you with Eastern pomp—but we offer the warm tribute to your virtue, that flows spontaneously from the bosoms of millions of the free!—Europe has heard the shout that hailed your triumph!—It has shook the despot on his throne!—His satellites have endeavoured to blast your glory by venomous calumny—but to a mind like yours the pageantry of a crowned puppet has no value; and the yell of an enslaved crowd no terror.—You have lived to witness the spirit of liberty walking abroad unchecked by the dungeon and the scaffold waiting her deathless lessons across the Atlantic—to awaken the slumbering slave. The immortal spark has roused the subjects of despotism and convulses to its centre the mighty system that was to rivet the chain—and extinguish forever the torch that lights the groaning nations to liberty!—Vain efforts to bind the chainless spirit!—They only hasten to ruin the crumbling thrones of the legitimate, and rouse some Brutus to dash the sceptre from their nerveless grasp!—You have always been their determined foe. You opposed the Imperial Corsican in his attempt to shackle your native country.—You stood firm when he'd drunken Saturnalia" overspread her fair soil with savage bloodshed and terror. You opposed the tyrants that exchanged the cry of liberty—for the deadly toxin of murder.

When you leave us may happiness attend your steps, and the deep felt attachment millions cheer your retirement. May their voices be a consoling testimony if ever you should again be persecuted by tyranny—and your bosom a shield from which the arrows, drawn from the quiver of malice may fall harmless. May the homage of the free impart in soe pleasure to that heart which has always thrived for the happiness of the human family! The friend of Washington you are dear to our souls—the Champion of our cause we shall ever bless your name—the friend of "universal emancipation" the patriot and the sage will transmit your story to their children, as an example to form their minds to virtue; that like you they may—when called upon on the stage of life be the firm, the intrepid advocates and defenders of that freedom heaven has written on every heart, and which cannot be blotted from it, by all the violence and ingenuity of the oppressors of the human race.

FOREIGN.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

From "Le Sol" 1st Jan. 1825.

INSTALLATION OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS OF MEXICO.

The Representatives having assembled in their Hall, the act of the last preparatory committee was read and approved.

The Senators then appeared, and, having taken seats between the Representatives, the list of the Deputies appointed to accompany the President of the Republic on his entrance and taking leave, composed of six Members of each House, appointed by their respective Presidents, agreed to rule, was read.

The session was suspended whilst the President entered—a man, having taken his seat, addressed the two Houses in the following terms:

"Gentlemen! It will henceforth be impossible to doubt, as it has been pretended at some period, whether social institutions, established for the freedom of mankind, are the indispensable result of the progress of just and benevolent ideas, or exist only for a time, by the shameful satisfaction of passions, and for the tumultuous advancement of passion. The parasites of State Tyranny, those who make empires and duties emerge from the clouds, deny the legitimacy and vigor of governments which have sprung from the sovereign people. For, according to these individuals, free beings have no limit or guarantee; according to them, they assault and devour each other, and in this strife, cruelty and merciless anger annihilate the hope of any orderly system of legislation.

It is not supposed, gentlemen, that, in order to confound the enemies of the people, I need lead them to the ruins of Carthage, to rouse the remembrance of free Rome, or to unfold the pages of that Greece, where letters, fine arts, and sublime philosophy, gave birth to institutions which have been admired in all ages. No! America, our adored country, raising its head over antique times, has resolved the most interesting problem to humanity, and has already taken the veil which covered the origin, and the end and object of power.

The profound legislator of Carolina, and William Penn, the friend of man, planted in the virgin soil of America the precious seeds of civil liberty, which, cultivated afterwards by Washington and Franklin, find themselves now deposited, with the fruit they produce, in that capital, which has erected wisdom on the banks of the Potomac. From thence are issued desolating rays on despotism and from there appears the regeneration of sovereign nations. What glory for the new world! How immense the grandeur of its destiny!

It is admirable, gentlemen, that the light should have penetrated to the colonies founded by the adventurer Medellin. It is certain that genius overcame resistance, that morals weakened the heat of parties, and that the thoughts of philanthropy came to take the place of customs and errors which time had consecrated.


But, I have come here, gentlemen, to congratulate with you because the triumph of opinion, of the social doctrines, have assembled us on the foundation of a compact created by ourselves and for our own felicity. Who can take from the representatives, who will leave these seats consecrated to merit and virtue, the great satisfaction of being replaced by citizens equally respectable and equally anxious for the public welfare with themselves? Union, the safety and the welfare of the states, have been confided to prudent hands, who, by the advice of wisdom, will attract upon themselves the admiration of a people who know how to appreciate justice and talent. Happy are we in having directed the elections to the advantage of the public; we shall see the schemes of the legislator, and the unanimous votes of the Mexican fulfilled in the first Constitutional Congress.

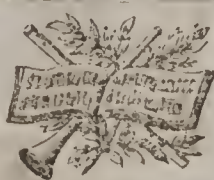
My heart rejoices at the happiness we enjoy, and at that which it hopes to enjoy still. The magnificent edifice of liberty, which formerly was an indubitable basis, and it now shines by the institution which a great nation deserved.

The high attributes with which the law and the will of my fellow-citizens have deemed proper to invest me as the depository of the Executive power, have enabled me to employ all my exertions for its usefulness. A glance although rapid one, over the progressive existence of our affairs, will convince you, gentlemen, that I have caused to be done the greatest good possible, according to the sphere of my ability, in the short time of my presidency. Happy if I have succours in filling up the vast circle of my duties to the country!

The Secretary of the Treasury will show to Congress that, if its situation is not advantageous, neither on account of its income or its duties, we have succeeded, by great exertions, in clothing, arming, and increasing the army and navy, to send successors to New Mexico, to the Californias, and to all the frontiers; to appease the clamors of the officers of the Republic, whose pay was in arrears, and to defray, in all its parts, the administration with the wise and legal use of the foreign loans. The organization of the Treasury has, by the last law, considerably improved in its economical branch, and advances, without doubt, towards perfection. May the projects which will be submitted to the House deserve its approbation! The safety of the Republic requires sacrifices, but these are always compatible with the state, the exertion and patriotism of its heroic citizens.

The federal judiciary not existing, and the government being precluded from the intervention

 2 or 3 HACKS
Are constantly kept, for the
accommodation of those who
wish to hire.
May 5th, 1895.—18-1f



POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
LA FAYETTE.

Myriads of voices rent the sky
With deep and loud acclaim—
The same that saw Diego die,
And cursed his glorious name!
When under foreign bayonets borne
Madrid beheld her King return!

Accursed slavery's withering blight
Hath dimmed the free born soul—
And over freedom's glorious light
Its darkling shadows stole—
'Twas but the coward slaves that hail'd
The tyrant—who her fetters mail'd!

France strew'd her lilies on the gale,
And sent her children forth—
The immortal violet, wither'd pale,
Before the angry north—
To meet in England's vassal train
The King who fled the battle plain!

Think ye, their welcome was sincere,
Their gallant Chief forgot!
The Soldier's brow and Beauty's tear
Told thousands wept his lot!
But in their burning hearts compressed
Their grief—and welcome'd with the rest!

In Albion, thousands shook the air—
In revel hearts, and hands were met—
And peers, and nobles gather'd fair
To see the bauble diadem set
Upon a brow that every crime
Had blasted e'er its noon of prime!

Was it their hearts had ceased to beat
To freedom's stirring call—
That slavery damp'd bright valour's heat
And spread the spirit's pall—
No!—they were brave—but felt 'twas vain,
And reckless gaz'd upon their chain.

But THOU!—thy path is mid the free
Where swears the Eagle bird to heaven—
Such is the welcome meet for Thee
Where tyrants manacles were riven,
For in our glorious host, thy brand
Smote the invaders of the land!

Oh! is not this worth all the tears
That rust Ambition's ruthless blade,
The gorgeous pomp—and darkling fears
Around the bloodstain'd Throne array'd—
Such, LAFAYETTE!—the hearts that claim
To twine the garland of thy fame!

CLEON.

THE FARMER.

BY T. O. FESSENDEN.
Let monied blockheads roll in wealth,
Let proud fools strut in state,
My hands my homestead and my health
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor bid, nor feign,
To please old Mammon's fry;
But independence still maintain
On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus at his plough,
With more true glory shown,
Than Caesar with his laurel brow,
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care
Are bold ambitions lot,
But those intruders never dare
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find
What monarchs never can,
Health and tranquillity of mind,
Heaven's choicest gift to man.

The toil with which I till the ground,
For exercise is mine;
Is more amusement which is crown'd
With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,
Sweet slumber soon destroy,
Soon find on dissipation's grounds,
A grave for every joy.

PUNNING.

Last summer two young gentlemen were looking out of a window into an adjoining yard, when one of them saw four or five negroes playing at cards. "Charles," said he, "I do not think that those fellows are fair players." "No replied C. "I think they are a set of black-legs."

SMOKING.—"What harm is there in a pipe?" says young Puffwell—"None, that I know of," replies his companion, "except that smoking induces drinking—drinking induces intoxication—intoxication induces the bile—bile induces the jaundice—jaundice leads to dropsy—and dropsy terminates in death." Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

DANDY.

A fool who is vain of being the lady figure of some fashionable tailor and thinks the wealth of his wardrobe will conceal the poverty of his ideas; too like his long eared brother, in the lion's skin, he is easily betrayed.

SAM. FOOTE AND THE SCOLD.

Sam. Foote being scolded one day severely, on some occasion, by a lady of not the most agreeable temper, he replied, "I have heard of tartar and brimstone, and by Jove, madam, you are the cream of one and the dower of the other."

A debtor being confined in jail, sent to his creditor to let him know that he had a proposal to make which he believed would be to their mutual benefit. The creditor called on him to hear it. "I have been thinking (said the debtor) that it is a very bad thing for me to lie here, and to put you to the expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness, for God knows what I may cost you in the end—Therefore what I would propose is this: You shall let me out of jail, and allow me one dollar per week, and let the twenty-five cents go to discharging the debt."

NOTICE.

I DO hereby caution all persons in trading for certain notes payable to Daniel Woodman, as they were fraudulently obtained; and as said Woodman has not complied with the requisition contained in his deeds to me, I will not pay any of the notes unless compelled by law.

JOHN DORMAN.

May 5, 1825—13-3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Horse Sporting.



THE subscriber, Dan Kepp, in the Town of Columbia, Adair county Ky. is now preparing and will have in complete order by the 10th of April ensuing, the Columbia Turf, which is in sight of the Town. On this Turf will be run a match race, on the second Thursday in May next (the 12th of the month), one mile and repeat for \$1400 Sampson Casky's Esq. Florazel horse, against Andrew Barnett's Whip, mare Spoil-letter. Several other races are contemplated. This turf is about the centre between Lexington, Nashville, Louisville and Huntsville; equal and by many said to be superior to the Lexington turf. It shall be kept in complete trim for all and spring racing, and being situated about the centre of those places mentioned (whereat the best running horses in the western country are to be found, he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing Gentlemen from those quarters with their fine horses, meet on the COLUMBIA TURF and there try their SPEED and BOTTOM.

ROBERT H. BURTON.
N. B. The Editors of the Frankfort Argus, Louisville Advertiser, Russellville Messenger, and Nashville Republican will be so good as to insert the above three times in their respective papers and forward the amount of their respective charges to me which shall immediately be paid or remitted.

ROBERT H. BURTON.
Columbia, Adair county Ky, March 28, 1825.

Something Singular.

THAT is some person left at my shop about two years ago a large Circular bar, brass and iron; and something still more singular is, if the owner does not call and pay for the repairs and take it away I shall soon sell the same to pay myself for the repairs and this advertisement.

STEPHEN STURDIVANT.
Lex. April 15, 1825—16-3t.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.
WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-4t.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-4t.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATTS & J. O. HARRISON.
HAVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk of the County court.
April 7, 1825—14-4t.

J. M. PIKE,

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY HANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
Lex. Feb. 24 1825—8-4t.

OUT LOT TO LEASE.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first Thursday of May by the subscribers, for the lease of Pottersfield, an out lot belonging to the town, for a term of years.

JOSEPH LOGAN, } com of
JOHN M. McALLA, } Trustees.
Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-3t.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, March term 1825.
ROBERT LYLE's Executors comp's, } IN
against } CHANCERY.
ROBERT LYLE's heirs defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants William Lyle, John Smith and Betsey his wife — Ringo and Sally; his wife — Doolin and Mary his wife are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; On the motion of the complainants, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the 1st day of our next June term of this court, and answer the complaint in bill the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A copy test,
A. GARRETT, d. c. f. c. c.
(Hickey, complainant's counsel.) 15—2m



NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS, & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bolting Cloths—Lephorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in canisters for Machinery, &c. His goods will be disposed of on reasonable terms. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.
Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-4t
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale. J. T.

NOTICE.

ALL those having demands against the estate of DAVID LOGAN, dec'd, are requested to present their respective accounts for adjustment; and all who are indebted to said estate, will make arrangements for immediate payment.

JAMES LOGAN,
CHARLES C. LOGAN,
April 28, 1825.—17-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mr. N. Simpson as a tavern, near the lower end of the upper market house; where he will keep a constant supply of the best Liquors and other accommodations. His stables are in good order and well furnished; and his charges shall be moderate.

J. KISER.
N. B. From four to six gentlemen of good character can be accommodated with boarding.
April 28, 1825—17-3m J. K.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this OFFICE

Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work
To grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.
To lay about 100 cubic yards of a stone fence.
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part of the ground.
To cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or the load.
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.
Apply to the Superintendent C. S. Rafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.
N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the company.
Feb. 3 1825—5-4t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his
SMITH SHOP to the Corner
of Upper Street, between the Epis-
copal and Methodist Churches, where
he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS
in its various branches, viz. Scales Beams and Steel-
yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all
sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on
and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.
(Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.)
THOMAS STUDDMAN.
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.
Feb. 10, 1825.—6-4t.

T. S.

Book BINDING.

ALEX. R. DRENNAN & SONS,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place
Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and
various colours
Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the
Colour renewed.
Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6-4t

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } FEBRUARY
FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT. } TERM 1825.
JOHN GORDAN, COMPLAINANT, }
vs. } IN
ABRAHAM CAVINS' heirs & others } CHANCERY
DEFENDANTS.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Armstrong and Polly his wife and Sally Selfar no inhabitants of this Commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term and answer the complaint in bill the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively agreeably to law.

A copy test
THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
(HICKEY, v. a.)

Land and Negroes For Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the circuit court of Fayette county Ky at their February Term 1825, obtained by petition of Peter Moore's heirs: The subscriber appointed by the said court commissioner, to carry into effect the said decree will proceed to sell, on Friday the 26th day of May 1825, two lots of land, one containing 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which land is situated in the county of Fayette on the waters of the North fork of Fk Horn, about ten miles north East of Lexington

—ALSO—NEGROES.
Betty and two children Milussy and William; which property descended from Peter Moore dec'd to Nancy and Blackwell Moore dec'd. The Land is well watered and title good; the Negroes young and valuable. A credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security payable in gold or silver.

THOMAS A. RUSSELL, Com'r.
March 17 1825—11-2m.

The Bell Tavern.



On Jefferson street near the Court House.
LOUISVILLE Ky.
IS now occupied by the undersigned, where gentle boarders and travellers can have as good accommodations as any in Louisville at the Lexington prices.
AMOS EDWARDS.
Louisville Ky Feb 10th 1825—10-3m.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.
CONTINUES to superintend a HOUSE OF CENTERTAINMENT for Mary May, in the town of Harrodsburg Kentucky. She having removed from her former stand to the House lately occupied by Capt George W. Thompson, which is more in the centre of the town, and adjoining the Post Office. Having procured additional Rooms to those belonging to the said stand, she will be enabled to accommodate more extensively.
The house &c. shall be well furnished and my best exertions used to give general satisfaction.
Harrodsburg March 3, 1825—9-4t.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

AN excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between 40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.
Enquire of the Printer.
Lexington, April 14, 1825—15-4t

W. T. BARRY,

INFORMS his clients that THOMAS M. HICKEY, JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esqrs will attend to businesses in the Fayette Circuit Court, and JAMES SHANNON Esq and COL. JAMES CLARK in the Jessamine Circuit Court, in aid of his late partner, CAPTAIN TIBBATTS
Lexington Feb 24 1825—8-4t.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.
I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.
Lexington March 24, 1825—12-4t.

NOTICE.

THE DEBTORS to the Bank of Kentucky whose debts originated at the late Lexington Branch Bank, are notified that their notes fall due on the 17th of May next, and that the Agent for the 1st Banking District, may be expected at Lexington on Tuesday and Wednesday the 17th and 18th May, for the purpose of receiving notes for renewal, calls and discounts—notes for renewal filed for the proper amount with a memorandum of the amount to be paid, may be obtained upon application at the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS P. DUDLEY, Agent.
April 28.—17-2t.

HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McQuatt.
Lex. Sep. 23, 1824—39-4t

FOR SALE. A Valuable ESTATE in Land and Negroes.

THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and sixty-three acres principally inclosed and not surpassed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation, the balance finely timbered. Its situation admits of a handsome division either into two or three tenements and would be sold in divisions to accommodate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

AN excellent site for a DISTILLERY, supplied by a never failing stream upon which one has been conducted for many years.

I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable of performing farming business. Four of the boys have been during the last year engaged in a bagging factory. The residue of the negroes are likely women, girls, and children. The purchaser may also obtain with the premises a valuable stock of

Blood Mares & Colts.
Cattle, sheep & hogs,
a distillery with its
apparatus capable of
making a barrel of
Whiskey per day to-
gether with the present crop of about 150 acres of
corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming uten-
sils. But little is hazarded in the assertion that a
more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal prop-
erty has but seldom been offered for sale in this
country. The whole would be exchanged for United
States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon
terms of mutual advantage.

S. H. WOODSON.
essamine county, Sept. 9, 1824—37-4t.

FOR SALE 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank-
fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal-
ance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house
and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette
county, and an indisputable title. The above land
being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd,
and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the
heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of
the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be
made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14-4t.

WHISKEY A SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN.
upper end of the market house.
LEXINGTON MAY 16th 1824—20-4t

FOR SALE A SMALL FARM OF 30 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood
of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two
families if necessary—good water—meadows &
orchards,—under good fence—and a sufficiency of wood
land. Terms can be made very favourable.
Apply to
CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES PROFFER
Lex. Aug. 1824—37-4t

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has commenced the above business in
Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi-
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and
the United States also; he flatters himself he will
produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union
suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers
Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty
per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the
Western Country to give a preference to their own
manufacture
N. B. A constant supply of hatters' WOOL on
hand.
annary 13th, 1825—2-4t
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

Lancasterian Seminary.

TERMS of tuition in this seminary
are for the Alphabet, Orthogra-
phy, Reading, and Slate Writing, Eight
Dollars in the Currency of this State
per Session of five months
For the above including paper writ-
ing, Arithmetic, and Geography, Ten
Dollars—One half to be paid in ad-
vance and the other half at the close of the session
The above prices include all expenses for Slates,
Pencils, Pens, Ink, Paper, and Fuel, usually furnished
in schools conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster.
Those who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic
cards in this institution and those who may be engaged
in the study of Geography will furnish their own books
stationary &c.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.
Lexington April 7 1825—14-4t. Principal.

Botanic Garden.

THE Shareholders in the Transylvania Botanic Gar-
den Company are notified that the third Instalment of
\$5 is due this month of April 1825; and that an election
of a President six Directors and a Treasurer is to take
place on the first Monday of May next (2d May), at
which none can vote or be elected, unless they have
paid all their instalments.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.
Secretary and Super'

\$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Com-
monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and con-
viction of the person, who broke into my safe room in
the town of Versailles, on the night of the three-fourth
inst of Feb. and stole out of my money drawer of two hun-
dred dollars, principal and interest, in tickets issued by the sub-
scriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-
five and sixty two cents half cents notes. Persons
holding tickets for the above sums are requested to
bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or
to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The
public are desired to observe particularly of whom they
receive tickets of the above denomination issued by
DANIEL PRICE
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-4t

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, do hereby declare and make
known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Of-
fice at Tallahassee, in Florida, on the third Monday of
May next, for the disposal of the following lands, viz.
Township 1 south of Range 1 west of the Meridian
1 line 2 and 3 north of Range 1 do do
Fractional 3 do do 1 2 3 4 and 5 east
Township 1 south 1 2 3 4 and 5
1 and 2 north 1 2 3 4 and 5
Fractional township 3 1 2 3 4 and 5

The sale will commence with the lowest number of
section, township, and range, and proceed in regular
numerical order. The lands reserved by the law for
use of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded from
the sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington,
this twenty sixth day of January 1825.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President.
GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

—10—

By the President of the United States

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, do hereby publish and make
known, that a public sale will be held at Land Of-
fice for the District of Salt River, in the state of Mis-
souri, on the third Monday in May next, for the dis-
posal of such lands, now situated within the limits of said
district, sold at the Land Office at St. Louis, Mo, which
were relinquished to the United States prior to the 1st
day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act
of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March 1821
entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of pub-
lic lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1816," which said
lands are situated within the following described town-
ships, viz.

West of the 5th principal meridian.
Townships 49, 50, 51, 52, & 54 of range 1
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, & 55 of " 2
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, & 55 of " 3
49, 53, 54, 55, 56, & 57 of " 4
49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, & 59 of " 5
49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 & 61 of " 6
49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 60 of " 7
49, 54, 55, 56,
49, 54, 55, 56,
54,
of " 8
of " 9
of " 1

The sale to commence with the lowest number of
section, township, and range, and to be continued in
regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington,
this day of January, A. D. 1825.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President.
GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the laws of the United States in Missouri,
and Kentucky are authorized to publish the foregoing
proclamation once a week until the day of sale.
Feb. 17, 1825—7-13t

Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscr-
ber,—also

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking.
Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is
a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful
polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25
per cent deduction, wholesale. For the conve-
nience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per
pound, without tin boxes. It has likewise for sale,
cold pressed

Caster Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Tarnish, &c.
JOHN STICKNEY,
near the Ky. Bank.
Lexington, Feb. 3.—6-4t

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE large and commodious Brick Buildings
in the town of Winchester Ky. owned and oc-
cupied by the subscriber as a public house for sev-
eral years past; attached thereto is a large Brick
Stable, also an out lot containing about twenty-six
acres. To a purchaser a great bargain would be
given.

JOHN DUDLEY.
Winchester Ky March 23 1825—13-4t.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

MRS. MARSH,

RETURNS thanks to her friends
for the encouragement hitherto
given her, and informs them that she
still continues to make and repair
Umbrellas. She has removed to a
small frame building on Marketstreet
two doors from Shortstreet, and opposite to the
house lately occupied as an office for the Western
Monitor. The house will be designated by an um-
brella constantly spread at the door.

Mrs. Marsh has lately received an assortment of
the most fashionable mounting for Umbrellas and
Parasols.

April 28—17-3t

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber
on the 4th of April, a negro
man named BEN, about 27 years
old, tall slim made, with a scar over
his left eye; another on his cheek,
went lame on account of his little
toe being very sore, and his foot
swelled; talks a little broken, very
fond of liquor, had on a grey janes short coat,
an old light dr